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### SEVENTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Brooke's Brigade—Barlow's Division—Second Corps.

(1) Col. LEWIS O. MORRIS, E. C. (Killed). (2) Col. EDWARD A. SPRINGSTEED (Killed). (3) COL. RICHARD C. DURYEA, EE. B., B. C.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
ield and Staff	3		3				21
Company A		24	24		32	32	242
В		22	22		29	29	246
C	1	35	36	1	30	31	231
D	1	29	30		29	29	207
E	1	22	23		40	40	208
F	2	27	29		39	39	219
G	1	19	20		27	27	255
н	1	25	26	1 1	16	17	194
I	1	22	23	1 . 1	33	33	251
К	1	21	22	1	49	50	229
L	2	18	- 20		30	30	180
М	•	13	13	1	20	21	184
Totals	14	277	291	1	374	378	2,667

201 killed - 10.0 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 806; missing and captured, 542; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 204.

BATTLES, K.	& M.W.
Spotsylvania, Va	13
Milford Station, Va	2
North Anna, Va	4
Picket, Va., May 28, 1864	1
Totopotomoy, Va	28
Cold Harbor, Va	127
Cold Harbor Trenches, Va	20
Petersburg, Va., June 16	55

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Petersburg, Va., June 17-19	7
Siege of Petersburg, Va	6
Jerusalem Road, Va	3
Strawberry Plains, Va	3
Deep Bottom, Va	6
Ream's Station, Va	15
Picket, Va., Oct. 27, 1864	I

Notes .- Recruited and organized at Albany as the One Hundred and Thirteenth New York Infantry. It moved to Washington, August 19, 1862, where it was immediately assigned to duty in the forts near the city. In December following it was changed to a heavy artillery command, and the two additional companies which became necessary by reason of the change were recruited, Company L joining the regiment in August, 1863, and Company M in January, 1864. The Seventh remained on garrison duty in various forts near Washington until May 15, 1864, when it was ordered to the front to serve as infantry. It marched out of Washington with 67 officers, 6 non-commissioned staff, and 1,768 muskets, joining Grant's Army on May 17th, at Spotsylvania. It was assigned to Tyler's Division, but was transferred, a few days later, to Barlow's splendid division, and at one time - in September, 1864 — it was attached to the famous Irish Brigade. It served with Barlow until February 22, 1865, when it was withdrawn from the front, and ordered to Baltimore, where it garrisoned Fort McHenry until after the close of the war. During its first hundred days of service in the field - from Spotsylvania to Ream's Station — the Seventh lost 1,254 in killed, wounded, and missing. The casualties at Cold Harbor, including the loss in the trenches, amounted to 45 killed, 259 wounded, and 114 missing; total, 418. Colonel Morris was cilled there, the day after the assault, while passing along the trenches. He was an officer of the Regular Army, and a son of the Captain Morris who was killed at Monterey.

## SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

SWEENY'S BRIGADE -- DODGE'S DIVISION -- SIXTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, EE. B.; MAJOR-C. ZW. (2) COL JAMES M. TUTTLE; BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. JAMES BAKER (Killed). (4) COL. JAMES B. WEAVER; BYT. BRIG.-GEN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			Died of Disease, Accidents, In Prison, &c.			Total	
COMPANIES.	Of.cers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.	
Field and Staff	2		2		-=(1		17	
Company A		12	12		11	11	117	
В	1	9	10		14	14	160	
C	3	12	15		17	18	115	
D		. 9	9		12	12	129	
E	1	10	11		18	19	127	
F	2	15	17	1	21	22	107	
G		13	13		20	21	151	
H	1	7	8		19	19	120	
I	I	10	11		11	11	133	
K	1	11	12	•	16	16	115	
Totals	12	108	120	4	159	163	1,291	

Total of killed and wounded, 465; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 16.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES. K	. & M.W.	
Fort Donelson, Tenn	54	Nickajack, Ga	т	
Shiloh, Tenn	. 15	Atlanta, Ga		
Corinth, Miss		Jonesboro, Ga		
Dallas, Ga		Eden Station, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864		

	BATTLES. K. A	M.W.
١	Nickajack, Ga	
١	Atlanta, Ga	
ı	Jonesboro, Ga	
1	Edon Chatlen Co. Des a 200	

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth, Bear Creek, Ala.; Town Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads. Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Litttle Ogeeche River, Ga.; Siege of Savannah, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, S. C.; Bentonville, N. C.

Notes.—Organized at Davenport, Iowa, in May, 1861. During the first year of its service it was stationed in Missouri, employed on guard duty at various points, and in protecting railroad communications. It left St. Louis February 7, 1862, proceeding by river transports to Fort Donelson, where, under command of Colonel Tuttle, it was engaged in the assault on the enemy's right. It was then in Lauman's Brigade of General C. F. Smith's Division, and led the attack of the brigade. Its casualties at Fort Donelson were 33 killed and 164 wounded; two color-bearers were killed, and two wounded, while eight of the nine men in the color-guard were killed or wounded. The regiment was engaged a few weeks later at Shiloh; it was then in Tuttle's Brigade of W. H. Wallace's Division; loss, 8 killed, 60 wounded, and 4 missing. Next came the Siege of Corinth, and on October 3, 1862, the battle of Corinth. At that battle the Second fought in Hackleman's Brigade of Davies's Division, its loss there amounting to 12 killed, 84 wounded, and 5 missing. Among the killed were Colonel Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel Noah W. Mills and four line officers; General Hackleman was also killed in this

The regiment wintered at Corinth, Miss., and in the fall of 1863 moved to Pulaski, Tenn. It reënlisted in the winter of 1863-64, and upon its return from its veteran furlough entered the Atlanta campaign, during which it was in Fuller's (1st) Brigade, Veatch's (4th) Division, Sixteenth Corps. After the fall of Atlanta it was transferred to Howard's (1st) Brigade, Rice's (4th) Division, Fifteenth Corps, with which it marched to the Sea and through the Carolinas. In November, 1864, the veterans and recruits of the Third Towa remaining in the field were transferred to this regiment. The Second Iowa was mustered out July 12, 1865.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The above pages are reproduced from Col. Fox's famous book, "Regimental Losses." Other pages, giving short histories of notable regiments, will appear from week to week. It is hoped the appearance of these short sistories will stimulate comrades to send in material for the preparation of more complete histories of their respective regi-

For National President, W.R.C.

Convention in Boston next month. Mrs. Sparklin is a lady of unusually gracious ways and fine educational attainments. She is Past President of the Department of Missouri, W. R. C., and has held several National offices. Wherever she is put she does her work well. Missouri pressed Mrs. Sparklin for National President at San Francisco, but in the interest of harmony she withdrew her name. Missouri intends to have her stand this time. Mrs. Sparklin has been one of the moving spirits in the Fraternity Building at the World's Fair in St. Louis, and it is due Sparklin is a lady of unusually gracious

to her untiring energy that the fraternal | Maj. Chas. Buchanan is expected to be The Department of Missouri is going to present the name of Mrs. Carrie R. Sparklin for National President at the Convention in Reston part more than the convention in t 

# UNITED STATES PENSION LAWS.

A Comprehensive Digest of Pension Legislation From the Foundation of the Government.

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Washington, D. C.

interment.

service in the war of the rebellion.

BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS. The act of June 8, 1872, as embodied in sections 2304-5-6-7-9, Revised Statutes,

"Sec. 2304. Every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion. for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by rirtue of the third section of an act approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps during the rebellion, for 90 days, and who was honorably dis-charged, and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of this chapter, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands not exceeding 160 acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; but such homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

"Sec. 2305. The time which the homestead settler has served in the army, navy, or marine corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required (five years) to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his im-

"Sec. 2304. Every person entitled under the provisions of section 2304 to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered, under the homestead laws, a quantity of land less than 160 acres, shall be permitted to enter so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered,

shall not exceed 160 acres. "Sec. 2307. In case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a hometead under the provisions of section 2304, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this chapter, subect to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained; but if such person died during his term of enistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

Sec. 2309. Every soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within well by an agent as in person, enter upon such homestead by filing a declaratory statement, as in preemption cases: but such claimant in person shall within the time prescribed make his actual entry. commence settlement and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of law."

The act of March 1, 1901, provides: 'That sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2304. Every private soldier and officer who has served in the Army of the Inited States during the recent rebellion for 90 days, and who was honorably disharged and has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the navy of the United States or in the marine corps during the rebellion for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the Government, and every private soldier and officer who as served in the army of the United States during the Spanish war, or who has erved, is serving or shall have served in the said army during the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines for 90 lavs, and who was or shall be honorably lischarged; and every seaman, marine and fficer who has served in the navy of the United States or in the marine corps durng the Spanish war, or who has served, s serving or shall have served in the said forces during the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines for 90 days, and who was or shall be honorably discharged, hall, on compliance with the provisions of this chapter, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands not exceedng 160 acres, or one-quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; but such homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead and which to make his entry and commence his

Sec. 2305. The time which the homestead settler has served in the army, navy, or marine corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements: Provided, That in every case in which a settler on the public land of the United States under the homestead laws died while actually engaged in the army, navy, or marine orps of the United States as private sollier, officer, seaman or marine during the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrecion, his widow, if unmarried, or, in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children or his legal representatives, may proceed forthwith to make final proof upon the land so held by the deeased soldier and settler, and that the leath of such soldier while so engaged in he service of the United States shall, in he administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to a per-formance of all requirements as to residence and cultivation for the full period of five years, and shall entitle his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children or his or their legal representatives, to make final proof upon and receive Government patent for said land; and that upon proof produced to the officers of the proper local land office by the widow, if unmarried, or

The act of July 4, 1864, and subsequent

enactments, as embodied in section 4717. Revised Statutes, provided:

the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the the rights of the original beneficiary rela-For information concerning the public in any case in which the limitation pre lands and the terms and conditions under scribed by this section bars the further which they may be had, address the "Comprosecution of the claim, the claimant may missioner of the General Land Office, Adjutant-General of the Army or the Sur-There are no land-warrants issued for geon-General of the Navy, evidence that disability or death of the person on whose Section 4878, Revised Statutes, pro "Sec. 4878. All soldiers, sailors, or marines dying in the service of the United States, or dying in a destitute condition. after having been honorably discharged from the service, or who served during the late war, either in the regular or volun-

teer forces may be buried in any national cemetery free of cost. The production of the honorable discharge of a deceased man shall be sufficient authority for the superintendent of any cemetery to permit the hereby, repealed.

It is held that Sec. 4878, Revised Statutes, above, applies equally to those who

served in the Spanish war. HEADSTONES FURNISHED.

The act of February 3, 1879, provides "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the regular or volunteer army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in national military ceme-

the appropriation of \$1,000,000, made in the appropriation of \$1,000,000, made in the commencement of desertion or prior to the act above mentioned, as has not been March 3, 1899. (12 P. D., 163.) expended, and as may be necessary, is hereby made available.

"The Secretary of War shall cause to be preserved in the records of his Department the names and places of burial of all soldiers for whom such headstones shall by the pensioners.

A decision rendered November 6, 1902 any former acts.'

REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRANSPORTATION AND BURIAL EXPENSES.

Jan. 1, 1898:

"That in all cases where an officer or an enlisted man in either the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States, or contract surgeon or trained nurse in the employ of the Government has died while on duty away from home since the first day of January, 1898, and the remains have been taken home and buried at the expense of the family or friends of the deceased, the parties who paid the cost of transportation and burying such remains

ported the remains to their homes."

applies to future cases: "That in all cases where they would have been lawful claims against the Government, reimbursement may be made of expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by individuals of burial and transportation of remains of officers, including acting assistant surgeons, not to exceed what is now allowed in the cases of officers, and for the reimbursement in the cases of enlisted men of what is now allowed in their cases, may be paid out of the proper funds appropriated by this act, and that the disbursing officers shall be credited with such reimbursement heretofore made.'

In cases where only \$35 was allowed as reimbursement for expenses of transportation home and burial of remains of soldiers who died in service, additional reimbursement may be collected, under a later decision; but in no case may the reimbursement exceed in amount what the cost would have been to the Government. It is held that if an officer or enlisted man died while at home on furlough or leave, no reimbursement or commutation

of burial expenses can be allowed. FINES REFUNDED.

mary court-martial, from April 21, 1898, to Aug. 16, 1898, inclusive, may be recovered. (General Order 174, A. G. O., Nov.

REFUNDMENT OF SUBSTITUTE COMMUTA-

assigned under the two calls first named dug and a number of small ones were under above), and were then required to enter the way. Perhaps, comrade, I was there service or furnish substitutes; and whereas when you were there.

one year: Therefore, "Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary all. of War is hereby authorized and directed to refund to each person drafted as aforesaid, who paid commutation and was also required to enter the service or furnish a substitute as aforesaid, the sum of \$300. being the sum of money so as aforesaid paid by him; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum suffi-

cient to make such payments. "Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That quired to refund from the commutation money the amount (not exceeding \$300 in any one case) paid by any person drafted during the late war who furnished a substitute or paid commutation money wherever it shall appear that under the decisions and rules of the War Department governing at the time the said person was entitled to discharge from the obligation to render personal service under the draft for which he paid money or furnished a substitute, and to refund, in like manner, in all cases wherein it shall appear that a person so having paid commutation money or furnished a substitute was not legally liable to draft: Provided, That this section | eran Association of the 5th N. Y. Art. will shall apply only to claims received at the War Department prior to its passage."

claims under the second section must have been presented before March 3, 1871, and are now barred.

for collecting, drilling, or organizing vol-unteers for the war of the rebellion, shall be audited or paid unless presented before the 30th day of June, 1874." . .

BARRED PENSION CLAIMS.

"Sec. 4717. No claim for pension not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record evidence from disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made. Provided, That present through the Pension Office, to the the disease or injury which resulted in the account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty; and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted. he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same (8) who were dismissed from the service; (6) who were to be transmitted to the Commissioner of denied travel pay by reason of resignation for person Pensions, and the bar to the prosecution reasons or convenience; (5) who were not mustered of the claim shall thereby be removed."

The above was repealed by the arrears act of January 25, 1879, which provided: "Sec. 3. That section 4717 of the Re vised Statutes of the United States, which provides [see above] be, and the same is

DIVISION OF PENSION.

A decision rendered September 16, 1902 (12 P. D., 490), emphasizes the fact that where an invalid pensioner enters either a National or State Home for Disabled Soldiers, it is not necessary to show aban-when you get your money Thousands Soldiers, it is not necessary to show abandonment of his wife or family to warrant of pensions can be increased. Now write division of his pension under the act of him March 3, 1899.

It is held that the pension money of an invalid pensioner, that is subject to division with his wife in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1899, is only that "due or to become due" during the statutory period of desertion, and does PROTECT YOUR "And for this purpose, and for the ex- not include arrears of pension or pension penses incident to such work, so much of accruing over or covering a period prior to

The six months desertion required by the act of March 3, 1899, must have been since said date. Money erroneously paid wives under applications filed before the expiration of said term can be recovered

(13 P. D., No. 3), holds that when an in valid pensioner, to whose wife one-half the 899 14th St. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. pension has been awarded, refuses to exccute his pension voucher, with a view to The following provision in the general deficiency appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1899, applies only to cases arising before the date of the act and since pensioner was living during the period for which payment is claimed.

(The End.)

DOES THIS STIR YOUR SOUL? One Comrade's Experience in Andersonville.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wa taken prisoner at Fort Darling, Va., May 16, and was paroled Nov. 28, 1864. We were taken to Libby Prison and kept there two weeks; then taken to Salisbury, shall be repaid at the expense of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed what it would tressing and weakening diseases. Cob have cost the United States to have transported the remains to their homes."

meal did not agree with me. When I was taken prisoner I weighed 160 pounds, and The following provision in the Army ap six months in rebel prisons reduced me to union of descendants of James Stevenson, propriation law, approved March 3, 1899, 95 pounds. My sickness reduced me to a a Sergeant in Col. Evans's Pennsylvania came blind and had to be led about. My Serg't Stevenson was born in Ireland. Sergeant led me to the rebel doctor, and about 1755; came to the Colony of Pennhe told the Sergeant to take me out of the sylvania in 1777, and promptly enlisted in stockade and leave me on the ground; that the Revolutionary Army. After the war he could not do anything for me. The he married Hannah Bull, a daughter of Sergeant left me on the ground, to die; Col. John Bull, of Washington's army, but I would not die for them. I crawled Serg't Stevenson died at Poland, Ohio, in around on my hands and knees, and found some oak roots, and I gnawed the bark off the roots, and it helped me. Then with others, I was taken to Savannah, Ga., and back again to Andersonville. When we went through Savannah I had scurvy in my legs, which were all drawn up; and l went through Savannah on my hands and mees. From Andersonville I was taken to Millen. There I came near dying, and was put in the hospital for about six weeks; then was returned to Anderson-ville. The old Dutchman there said: "I haf got you some more allretty." There were only about 300 in the prison at that time. I was there in the time of the raiders. I saw the six men hung. I stood near the dead line, near where Providence Spring broke out of the sand. I was there at the time of the freshet. Comrades, dear comrades, I have almost starved in that in the city of Boston, Mass., the week be-Andersonville hell! I have crawled around ginning Aug. 15. National Headquarters on my hands and knees and picked up old will be at Hotel Vendome, Boston. The All fines or forfeitures imposed by sum- rotten potato skins and ate them; I have Convention will meet in Lorimer Hall, gnawed and sucked old bones that the sun Tremont Temple. Business sessions will had fried the grease out of; I have taken begin Aug. 17. Mrs. May Lee DeSorgher, a stick and poked the maggots out of meat 5 Wheelock Ave., Upham's Corner Stathat was issued to us by the rebels as our tion, Boston, is Chairman of the Accomrations-and it was the sweetest meat I modation Committee. Information as to TION.

The act of February 28, 1867, provides:
"Whereas certain persons, drafted into "Whereas certain persons, drafted into be written here; my flesh was wasted Athol, Mass. the military service under the calls of the President of the United States, made February 1, 1864, and March 14, 1864, paid the sum of \$300 each, being the amount of with vermin. I saw men so lousy that commutation fixed for such service under they died. I was there in the great rainthe fifth section of the amendatory enroll-ment act of February 24, 1864, and the and turned my cap wrongside out and same persons were afterward again draft-ed, under the call of December 19, 1864 wooden paddle that I ate my bean soup (being within one year of the previous with-and my boiled rice, and my mush. I draft and before the filing of the quotas was there when the big tunnel was being

the true intent and meaning of the fifth I have seen a great deal in the newspamonths after locating his nomestead and filing his declaratory statement within which to make his entry and commence his was to exempt persons thus paying commutation from further draft until that wars, all right, and touch elbows, and quota should be filled, and not exceeding march and fight together in good-fellowship, but not unite! Nor their officers, at

> The rebel Gen. Gordon said in his lecture in Richmond that Andersonville Prison was like a second-class hotel! Now, for all my suffering in those rebel hells I was granted a pension of \$4 a field of Gettysburg to commemorate the month! and I was 12 years getting that! and six years getting \$2 a month more! And have been trying for six or eight years ing all arms of the service.
>
> more to get an increase, only to be remore to get an increase, only to be rejected by Evans, on the ground that \$6 the act, under supervision of the Secretary dead? If it does, it will have to hurry up; pension! Not after death, but now, is the time it will do us the most good .-

CURTIS H. TERRY. Reunion of 5th N. Y. Art. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Vet-

Claims under the first section, above. to Scollay Square Station. A business matter. It is also requested that the may still be presented and prosecuted, but session will be held Aug. 5, in the evening. names and addresses of the survivors be

in 40 years' practice. "The firm is worthy of confidence up the ground both of competency and bonesty."-THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, April 1, 1857. Founded 1864 by Milo B. Stevens,

14th Ohio Battery. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 899 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Branches at Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit.

C D. PENNEBAKER. JOHN PAUL JONES

PENNEBAKER & JONES, Attorneys and Counselors, 1831 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

war Volunteer Officers We think very new officers were properly tled. Write for details

Special attention to adjustment of accounts of divis

We are especially anxious to commi cers (or their heirs) who (1) s.ere not paid for recrut ber, and (6) who lost U. S. pay by reason of State pa

allowed in one day. He is at the Depart

JOSEPH H. HUNTER. Pension and Patent Attornsy, Washington, D. C.

Patents procured. No allowance, ne fee. Send rough sketch and description for free opinion. Communications confidential. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Branches at Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit.

## Wanted, Land Warrants.

I will pay Spot Cash for Land Warrants issued W. E. MOSES. McGill Building, Washington, D. C.

**NENSION JOHN W. MORRIS** Washington, D. C.

Successfully Prosecutes Claims, Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau, 3 vrs in civil war. 15 adjudicating claims after since sons to each room, \$1 a day for each per-

Revolutionary Descendants' Reunion. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: There will be, Aug. 11, at New Castle, Pa., a Re-Regiment, American Revolutionar 1834 .- J. H. STEVENSON, Pittsburg, Pa.

Nebraska District Reunion.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Southwest Nebraska District G. A. R. Reunior will be held at Cambridge, Neb., Aug. 22-27-our 15th annual muster. Comrades come; tell every comrade you see to come send word to those you do not see, to come. Have a week of rest, amusement and talk-over. Make requisition for tents to C. P. French, Quartermaster, at Cam-bridge.—M. S. POLLARD, Commander; G. W. McKEAN, Adjutant.

Ladies of the G. A.R.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 18th National Convention of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held

Department of Oragon.

General Orders, 1, issued by the new Department Commander of Oregon, publishes these elections at the 224 Encampment, at Hood River, June 15-16. mander, B. F. Pike, Moro; Senior Vice-Commander, Thomas Cunning, Hood River; Junior Vice-Commander, Enos Swan, Portland; Medical Director, James Barr, Portland; Medical Director, James Barr, Portland; Chaplain, G. W. Rigby, Pendleton. The Commander's Staff ap-pointments are: J. E. Mayo, Portland, Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General; Inspector, T. E. Hills, Ashland; Chief Mustering Officer, E. F. Chapman, Eugene: Senior Aid and Chief of Staff, G. W. Montague, Arling-

Gettysburg Monuments for Regulars.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Over rear ago Congress passed an act authorizing erection of monuments on the battledeeds of valor on that field by the different organizations of the Regular Army, includ-

was all that was allowed to an old soldier of War, it is very desirable to obtain the the Secretary of War is authorized and reis the truth, comrades. I have earned Regular Army who participated in that about \$10 or \$12 in a year; and I have a wife, who is almost totally blind, to support, out of an income of \$18.50 a month; and I have to pay house rent out of that. Comrades, will this Government do something for us by and by before we are all cavalers and infantry make negligible. Those of the cavalers and infantry who participated in that engagement. Many addresses of the survivors of the regiments of infantry in the brigades of Gens. Day and Burbank—First and Second Brigades, Second Division. thing for us by and by, before we are all cavalry and infantry who participated in dead? If it does, it will have to hurry up; the battle of Gettysburg should send their for soon there will be no old soldiers to names and addresses to Col. John P. Nicholson, Chairman of Cittysburg Battlefield Commission, Gettysberg, Pa., so that preliminary steps can be taken to the ap-pointment of committees to represent the different organizations of the Regular Army who served with the Army of the Potomac and engaged in the Gettysburg have headquarters in Boston at the Craw- campaign. A meeting will be called in the ford House. Comrades, take elevated cars | near future to inaugurate action in the All regimental members are invited to at- sent to the undersigned-Secretary of the been presented before March 3, 1871, and are now barred.

EXPENSES OF ORGANIZING VOLUNTEERS.

Section 3489, Revised Statutes, provides:

"No claims against the United States,"

All regimental members are invited to attend, with their families and friends. For accommodations, write to the G. A. R. Committee, 347 Old South Building, Boston, for hotels, lodging houses or free quarters. I have a few good rooms to be had for not less than three days, two per-



# **Old Coins and Stamps Wanted**

shoemaker sold a col. Twenty Thousand Dollars? Did you know that some rare American Shoemaker sold a col. Twenty Thousand Dollars? Did you know that some rare American Stamps are worth as high as SIX NUIDRED Dollars lection of coins for Twenty Thousand Dollars? I is a fact that the rare 1853 quarter is worth \$5.75, the 1823 quarter is worth \$25, the 1804 silver dollar, a worth \$3.00, half cents cent date are, in many cases, worth considerable More Than There Face Value. If you have any some issues of Continental and Confederate bills are rare and variable, as well as certain pieces of fractional currency or "Sectip." Besides these, many rarities in half cents, cents, three-cent pieces, half dimes, dimes, twenty-cent pieces, quarters, half dollars and dollars are worth a big premium over face value. Don't pay a dollar for a book, when we send you Two Complete Books on Coins and Stamp dealers who will buy of you. Bon't write for particulars; don't ask questions; don't send us coins or stamps until you get the books. They tell all. Tells you where to sell, and what to expect to sell for. Gives reliable figures only.

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